Mational Mepublican

Subscription Rates, Dally (4 pages) by carriers, 50 cents per month. By man, postpaid, 48 per year; \$4 for six months, and \$2 for three months. Terms invariably in ad-

Advertising Rates. "Scenta a line for ordinary advertising, orial page, \$1 per line, First page, \$2.50

Blishy barometer, northwast winds, cooler couldy and clearing scatter.

SCRUATION OF THE PROPERTY IS, 1877.

Let me assure my countrymen of the South-em States that, if I shall be charged with the duty of organizing an Administration, it will be one which will regard and cherich their interests, the Interests of the white and of the colored people both and equally, and which will put forth its best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will wipe out forever the distinction between North nd South in our common country .-- [R. B. Hayes Letter of Acceptance.

DEAD-BEATS are plentiful in Washington

MEN who sue for the hand of a fair one, and winning, desert her, never like the suit which follows, especially the breaches. They never it well to their pride, and often worse to their

GOVERNMENT is a thing that governs guides, controls, and, if need be, compele Therefore, let the filibustering revolutionists boware how they tempt the strong arm of the Sovernment to strike the compulsory blow.

Four years ago the ladies thought that the handsome seion of Russian Imperialism, Alexis, was too suite for any thing, without his present superfluious attractions of a suite comprising two valets and a white bull terrier.

SHOULD the Democracy allow the spirit of revolution to control them in to morrow's work, they will find that fatal is that hour when man's impetuous mind, in its paroxysm spurns asunder the barriers of good faith and violates the law of common honor.

ON ANOTHER page will be found an able ON ANOTHER page will be found an able an interesting article written by Ex-Governor Henny S. Foots, on the result of the Tribunal, and the political outlook, especially in the South His appeal to bis countrymen of the South is full of earnestness and logic, and will be read by all with interest.

John Young Brown, with rhetorical flour lah, recalled to the mind of the Democracy yeaterday, how bravely the party had strug-gled against fate for twenty years, being now bowed down with its most oppressive wee. How beautiful, how sad, how aimost elysian? sacred in the "moonshine of memory" is al this, and yet tears will not come, nor grief

Tun impoverished and idle men of Russia can now culist and have themselves shot by the turbaned Turks in an unusually satisfac-tory manner. For the purpose of gratifying the Czar's ambition to stand at Moscow, and hold-ing the Golden Horn in one hand and the North Sea in the other, look to the east and the west and see no country save that one of which he is the absolute sovereign

M. D. CONWAY says: "Of one thing I feel M. D. CONWAY says: "Of one thing I feel certain. The Centennial Presidential struggle in America has seated the royal family of Eugland more diraily on its throne. I have not heard of a Republican gathering for six months; and if one were now held the old objection, based on fighing from ills known to others unknown, would probably be modified by the assertion that the dangers beauting Presidential successions are no longer unknown.

THE following from Thomas Carlyle justly flustrates the Democracy in the present con-

test:
And at every new vote those Jesuit Girondins,
even they who voted for death, would so fain find
a loophole: Fatriotism must watch and rage.
Tyrasnical adjournments there have been; one,
and now another at midnight, on plea of fatigue—
all Friday waited in healtailon and higgling; in
recounting of the votes, which are found correct
as they stood.

country. The gate is open which leads into the garden of national peace. With equal rights to all in the South, and a friendly feeling existing everywhere throughout the land, the old system of sectional hate and bitter prejudice will vanish by piece-meals, and by another winter's solstace we shall look and The haggard element of fear which has so long existed among the people as regards the safety of national unity, will then be withdrawn from our country.

In view of the light of new developments, why should the skeleton of starvation stalk through the ranks of the rich, begging for bread, an economist has recently come forward with the announcement that bread can be made from wood fibre. He demonstrates clearly how it is to be made, but leaves the ering populace to conjecture how it is to ten. It may be like the man who fed his horse on fence-rails, and when the animal had got nicely accustomed to the diet, he straight-way died.

A COLUMBUS, O , correspondent of the slphia Press describes President HAYES as a very cheerful man, with a full sandy beard, slightly touched with silver streaks; a full face, ruddy and glowing with health; no crows' feet, no furrows, a well shaped mouth, good teeth; two large, open, blue eyes of kindly expression; a smile on his lips; a high, broad, clear forehead; a voice, a high, broad, clear forehead; a voice, deep, strong and sonorous; large, shape'y limbs; a full breast, quick but not mervous of movement; moderately quick but not rapid of speech; a good listener, cslr, cool, dispassionate, anything but radical; never cross, short, or sharp; always affable, kind and candid, with no secrets to whisper, no plots to promote, no tricks to explain; open as the day, firm as a rock, pure as a woman, with no bad habite, whether of tobasco. with no bad habits, whether of tobacco with no bad habits, whether of tobacco, whiskey, or anything else; pure and plain of speech, popular among all classes, without affectation, mock dignity, or the -least supplicion of demagoguery; wearing the same face for all, speaking the same language to all, bearing himself with dignity and modest reserve; regular in his hours, happy in his family relations as man can be, strong in the affections of the people; such is General Hauss, the President-elect of the United States. No man was ever so fortunate. He has not a man was ever so fortunate. He has not single personal enemy in Ohio, a fact true perhaps of no other prominent politician in Ohio. In all his long public career as Conin the army, Governo es, there is nothing to explain, and no charge has ever been made against him of any kind whatsoever. It is doubtful if any man living is less open to criticism or reproach.

Even the Democratic members of the Ohlo
General Assembly, at the end of this protracted campaign, speak well of him. They have known him familiarly from boyhood, know the minutest particulars of his private and public history, and join with one accord in awarding him the compilment of their endorsement and approval.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE PROPLE MUSI HE INAUGURATED.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that the immediate future is dark with the clouds of confusion. We have constantly warned the public that there was danger, but we confess that not until now have we really feared calamity or felt the heaviness of doubt; because we have hitherto placed of doubt because we have hitherto piaced some reliance in the good faith and honor of those who made the law they would now override. It is, however, the part of folly to refuse any longer to accept the evidences of a fixed purpose on the part of the extremists of the House to create an interregum, and by such the law of the contract of the extremists of the House to create an interregum, and by such the law of the unlawful and seditious means as should be taken notice of by the people, at least, if not by their magistrates. And, in view of the possibility of effecting such a condition of the country, and of the pros-pect that it will be done, it is the dictate of wisdom to consider the proper course to be taken in the emergency.

In any aspect of the case, it clearly pre-

sages revolution. There is no escape from it, if the hiatus in government comes; and we may prepare ourselves, in that event, to see violence done to the Constitution by a departure from the prescribed course of things therein ordained. There are but two ways in which a government may be supplied by the action of factors, and they are both unwarranted. One is by the action of the Senate in concluding the count of the vote by its presiding officer, and the of the vote by its presiding officer, and the co-operation of the outgoing Executive in inaugurating the President declared elected in pursuance of such count. The other is through the exercise of the Executive power by the President of the Senate. Both, as we have said, are arbitrary, but either is preferable to unmitigated anarchy, and one of them must be chosen. Which shall it be? The latter course most recommends itself to the multitude, because they

mends itself to the multitude, because they uppose it to be sanctioned by the Constitution and the laws. But it is not so approved. Under the Constitution so approved. Under the Constitution no such contingency as the one contemplated here is provided for. In the case of the "removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or leading to the case of the "removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability," the duties of the office devolve upon the Vice-President. But in this case there will be neither President nor Vice-President, and hence there will be no legitimate successor by the terms of the Constitution. Congress is authorized by law to provide for the case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of both President and Vice-President, and to declare what officer shall act as President until the proper Executive is restored or a successor has been elected. But there is successor has over electric.

In authority given to Congress to provide by law for the case of a non-election; and no one familiar with constitutional law will contend, that where the authority granted by its provisions is with reference to express occasion, it may be extended to other cases than those falling within them. Hence any law enacted by Congress devolving the duties of the office of President, upon the President of the Senate, or any one else in the existing case, would be unconstitu-tional and void, conferring no authority whatever upon the acting President, whoever he might be, and the officer attempt ing to exercise the functions of the office, under the authority of a such a law, would

be guilty of usurpation, and his acts would be revolutionary.

Now as to the action of the Senate in sustaining its presiding officer in conclu-ding the count of the vote and declaring the result, as a proceeding cattling the candi-date so declared elected to inauguration. It will not be assumed for a moment that such a course would be in accordance with the permissions of the Constitution, because that instrument enjoins the pres ence of the House of Representatives, which refuses to countenance the proceeding. But as either course is irregular, and both are evils, which of the two should be chosen as the lesser, to prevent the lapse of govern ment and the approach of dis-While such as have given the subject no investigation, suppose the President of the Senate would become the acting President by operation of law, and would be prepared to yield to his authority more as matter of course than to that of the President declared elected by the President declared elected by the President of the Senate in the absence of the dent of the Senate, in the absence of the House, still, when it is seen that he would be no more lawfully the President, and when all the underlying facts in the case are given their full weight, it appears to us that the conclusion of the count by the President of the Sonate, in case th contingency arises, and the inauguration of Haves in pursuance of the result declared, would be most consistent with law and justice, and more in harmony with the personal rights involved. In the first place, Mr. Haves has been duly elected President, and is entitled by the suffrages of the people to the hon-ors and emoluments of the office. In the second place, it is in reality, as shown by all the precedents of the past, the official act and duty of the President of the Senate to count the vote and declare the election to count the vote and declare the election; and if he were to perform this act and duty the absence of the House would be the only defect in the proceeding. In the third place, the absence of the House would be, in itself, a violation of law and revolutionary, and the members of that body, and those approving of their course, would be estopped to deny the absolute justice of the action taken in their default. And, beside,

sion, appointed in conformity to law to find the disputed fact. So it would seem plain that the voice of the people, the rights of parites and the solemn provisions of law would be most respected, subserved and enforced by perfecting the work of the Commission which it is proposed to repudiate because it does not foreshadow the result hoped from its deliberations. And we therefore sub that if the House persist in its attempt to defeat the issue of the amicable arrange ment entered into to obtain a pesceful ution of our difficulties, there should be prompt action on the part of the Senate, at the proper time, to secure the Administration to the party entitled to it, and the office to the person to whom it rightly belongs.

this course would be but the carrying out

of the decision of the Electoral

THERE is quite a sharp dispute going on just now among the Democratic press as to which first proposed the assassination of

HIGH CARNIVAL AND WANT. They hav carnivals in the North outh-carnivals of gorgeous display, whose dazzling ornamentation and superb fluery cost thousands and thousands of dollars, which are wasted and pass to naught In the South they have public carni-vals, in the North, social carnivals. We are row in the hight of the we are row in the hight of the season of these costly demonstrations. Cavalcades of painted mountebanks file through the streets of New Orleans and Memphis; infamous travestles on prominent public characters roll along in gorgeous array; the magnificent parapher-nalia of Rex and Momus, gilded and plumed and painted with many hues, pass on through the crowded thoroughfares; vain and silly coxcombs, eager to play the mock king or duke for a day, mount their finely caparisoned and prancing steeds and grin and how to the lusty cheers of over-grown

boys and the waving handkerchiefs of In the North the social carnivals hold sway where pampered wealth, under a careful course of training, has developed an army of lofty snobism, whose highest authority scarcely admits the existence of authority screen agmits the existence of a luman being who is not a snob. Attached to this system of social ex travagance are the brilliant balls, at which female beauty appears decked and robed in the costliest gems of earth. At one of these balls, recently stems a later water and december of the cost of the stems and the second of the cently given, a lady wore a dress which cost \$23,000, and another a necklace which cost \$10,000, and another a pair of dancing shoes which cost \$100. And it was a cha ity ball, too, and the receipts, after paying the expenses, amounted to \$7.15—and

they called it a success. Through the din and buzz and sound of trumpet and huzzas, and the bewitching music and merry-making of these costly carnivals, comes the plaintive cry of want pleading, as only starvation can plead, for help, for salvation from a terrible physical death. Yes, it is the season of the Carnierty, of starving mon and women. Hun-gry creatures are now standing on the bor-derland of crime, with starvation staring them in the face. Crouching in the vile them in the face. Crouching in the vile and loathsome corners of grim by ways are young women and hungry men longing for and "praying for bread, or the means of earning it. The great cities are full of woe and suffering to-day in the very presence of the general tom-foolery of caraival pro-cessions and hislattin display of snoblam, and the patrons of snobs. and the patrons of snobs. Every year enough money is expended on caraival folly to amuse the easily-tickled fools as would be ample to administer to the crying wants of poverty all over the land. Times are hard now, desperately hard, and the spirit of charity, instead of needless waste, should take possession of the hearts of men. There is a silver lining gilding this cloud, and, when the future shall have brought to us the fruits of its prophecy, we will be free to join in merry-making and jubilees. Until then we must work to dam up the current of suffering which is coursing through the land.

Our "Weak and Vicious" Meu. Our "Weak and Vicious" Mea.
Some of the leading women of this city
have recently suggested that the District purchase the old jail and renovate and repair it
for the reception of the "weak and vicious
men" who prey upon the female innocents of
the great city. It is a most happy thought.
This vice lurks everywhere in the city, and has
grown to such a magnitude that these
"weak and vicious men" must be
properly disposed of, or the terrible
judgment of God, which has been indicted upon
other cities for this same crime, will fall other cities for this same crime, will fall heavily here. There are many instances in history where the determination of a Divine power to punish with terrible judgments the repeated offences of "weak and vicious mon" have been executed. Ancient Rome, for its prodigality and sensuousness, now lies buried beneath the deposits of centuries. Spain, once so proud, has been humbled in the very dust. The wild conflagration which destroyed so large a part of that beautiful but wicked city of Paris, may have been the result of the extra destroyed as the sensitive but wicked city of Paris, may have been the result of the extra destroyed. or that beautiful but wicked city of Paris, may have been the resuit of the same determination of God to punish the acts of "weak and vicious men." Look about us now whither we will and we can see a barbarous gloom settling over many of the nations of the earth. God punished this nation terribly once. It was for our pernicious system of human slavery. He may speak in the same wrath again unless we repair that old jail and house, our "weak and vicious men." therein, to prevent them from preying, as they have been won to prey, upon innocence and honesty. If it had not been for those "weak and vicious" fellows, society would have been on a higher plane to-day, and much of the misery which we now see in the flood of humanity that daily rolls through our streets, and nightly disappears to lie horrizontal in beds and awake on the moffow to new perpendicularity and movement, would not have been. Were it not for these have been the result of the same det "weak and violous men" we would not see young women is the flush of youth and health faunting their charms before gay admirers, and making boasts of their success in such a manner as to make honorable men blush and modest women turn away with horror. Thousands of them are in our midst to-day pushing female modesty and virtue aside, and, during their brief day holding almost undisputed sway, particularly smong these "weak and victous men" who are principally responsible for the existing condition of modern society. There are aights which would appail the world could the public eye behold the misery, the bacchanalian revelries, the wild dissipation, the wretchedness and woe which these poor, misguided creatures bring upon themselves, aided by these "weak and victous" men. Their youth and beauty is prematurely lost by riot and dissipation, and they are absorbed by the "weak" flaunting their charms before gay almirers and making boasts of their success in such ious" men. Their youth and beauty is pre-maturely lost by riot and dissipation, and they are abandoned by the "weak and vicious" creatures for new vic-tims. They are in houses of abject misery striving to stimulate, by the use of strong drink, the spirit of joy and gayety long since lost forever. Some of them are in gilded palaces, but the majority are in homes of wretcheduess, with gaunt cheeks, trembling nerves and withered limbs, clothed in rags. and starving morally and physically by deand attarving morally and physically by de-grees, till disease or the last suicidal step takes them out of the world. All of this crime is because of these "week and victous" men. The old jail, repaired, would be a proper place for them. It was a happy thought on the part of the ladies. Hereafter the old jail should be called the "Home of the weak

OF HENRY WATTERSON it might be said, that he is a man who will glare flercely on any subject, see through, and conquer it, for he has intellect, will and force, not togic spectacles, but an eye.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Pebruary 24, 1)77.

The recess having expired, the Senate resembled at 10 s. m, with a larger number of Republican Senater an only one Democrat (Mr. Wirmens) present.

The ChARI laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the Electoral Commission, notifying the Senate that the Commission, having under conditeration the objections to conting the electoral vote of Oregon, had come to a conclusion thereon, and was ready to communicate the same to the Hauses in joint convention.

Mr. LUGAN moved that the House be notined

at the time of election, and he cited law the sup-port his notified.

The ELERICAN do be could not give his act. He ELERICAN decision of the Electral Commission. He read a speech of ten minutes in length, giving his construction of the Omnittu-tion and the laws governing the appointment of Presidential electors, and reviewed the Phorids, Louisiana, and Oregon decisions of the Commis-

Presidential electors, and reviewed the Florida, Louissian, and Oregon decisions of the Commission.

MORTON said that after the election it was asserted that Titler had not write in Oregon, and was elected, but the amortly of the Commission took the ground that Cronin's vote was illegal and Watis's was incligible, so there were but two votes casts in Oregon. Mr. Morrow then reviewed the case and the law on the subject, and held that Watis was perfectly slightle. Oregon intended to the property of the Control in the Popple of Oregon intended to elect a Republican elector, and voted for Mr. WATE.

The Commission had given its decision, and he disclaimed any intention of alluding to any of the vasons, which prompted the decision of the Commission and believing that the State of Oregon in the Control in the C

Mr. SAULLAN WAY desurred to the conclu-Mr. SAULLAND WAY desurred to the conclu-tion of the consistency of the conclusion of the Mr. HUDY rad he could not let the cension pass without offering bis protest. He said the Republican returning boards had robbed Mr. Tilden of the votes justly belonging to him in Florids, Louisians and Oregon. He said the Tri-Florids, Louisians and Oregon, He said the Tri-yal were the returning boards, and even more so. Mr. McMLLLAN said he approved of the deci-sion of the Commission, and argued to show that all objections therete were without foundation. Mr. WALLAUE submitted a resolution that the woter cast by Messes, Coledi and Cartwright-gon for Hayes and Wheeler, and that those two votes, and three only, should be conted. Mr. SARGENT defined the law, and said the question was whether equity should prevail, and vregon have her votes counted in accordance with her wishes, or whether she should be de-Cumission. Mr. WHYTE said the people of Oregon had no

oregon have her roles counted in accordance with her withes, or whether she should be deprived of the the favored the decision of the Commission.

Bit. WHYTE said the people of Oregon had no Bit. WHYTE said the people of Oregon had not they said the said the said of the people of the statements of his collesion of the Commission.

Mr. KERNAN said he was surprised to see the Senator from Oregon attack Samuel J. Tiden, and charge him with fraud. He (Kunwax) had voted for the Tribunal hoping it would unearly fraud, and the Senator from Oregon had voted to cariff fraud. He did not-believe in fraud, and he exited the people to stand firm and he trust themselves, and a new election would soon come around spain and they could extite this question beyond the power of returning boards to controver.

seked the people to stand firm and he true to themselves, and a new election would soon come around again and they could settle this question beyond the power of returning boards to controver.

Mr. EATON said the manifest will eithe people had been defeated by this unwarranted and moonstitutional commission.

Mr. WITHERS reviewed the acts and votes of the Countsision, and demonstrated what he objected to the decidence of the Countsision to content of the control of t

in the affirmative were:

Messas, Alcorn, Alliann, Ambony, Illaine, Booth,
Boutwell, Brace, Burtastle, Cameron, Pa.; Cameron, Wha; Chaffee, Christianer, Clayton, Concon, Wha; Chaffee, Christianer, Cartyon, Concon, War, Chaffee, Chaffee, Christy, Percept,
Percept Conductive Conference of the Concontrol of the Conference of the

Ogicaby, Paddock, Hobertson, Sargent, Sharon, Seculary, Spencer, Teller, Waddelgh, West, Wright Those voting in the negative were:

Merr. Bales, Earnam, Bayard, Host, Gooper, Dennis, Eaton, tole thyalte, Hordon, Hereford, Johnston, Jones, Fls., Keller, Kernan, McTreery, McDonald, Marey, Merrimoh, Norwood, Bansoin, Mis. Expanded with Mr. Thurans, Mr. McManney, Sarded with Mr. Thurans, Mr. McMon was paired with Mr. Davie; Mr. Hankis; Met the Chamber early in the day, from sudden illness.

Mr. McDin ALD asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the House resolution in Falcing to the consideration of the House resolution in Falcing to the consideration of the House resolution in the day may be decided by the consideration of the House resolution to be dente for a Speaker Kuma.

Mr. McDin ALD asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the House resolution with the could be taken up, then any other could, and it might lead to endless debate, and the objects of the Electoral buil be defeated.

The CHALR said that, as it did not involve legislative action, he was of the opinion that it could be shaken up, and he would submit the Mr. McDONALD said he did not desire to press the matter against the wishes of any Senator, and he would withdraw the request for consideration.

for any the woken without an expected in the sideration.

At 3.59 the Clierk of the House appeared in the Senate chamber, and announced that the House had passed a resolution that the vote of J. W. Watts, of Oregon, he not counted, and that the House was now seady to receive the Senate in joint convention to continue the court, and the Senate immediately proceeded to the hall of the House.

joint convention to continue the count, and the scenate immediately proceeded to the hall of the Mouse.

The Senate returned to as chamber at 4:73, and the ULAIR announced that the Senate had met the ULAIR announced that the Senate had met having been sade to counting the voice of Pennsylvania, the Segate had withdrawn, and the ULAIR would now lay the objections before the Senate. The objection was read.

Sir O.A. MERON sumitted a resolution that the voice be counted, not withstanding the objection. All WALLACK salied for the reading of the evidence of the country of the country voluminous, but after some discussion withdraw has objection. Mr. O.A.K.now (Mallack) salied the right to have the evidence read. Mr. Sansurr said, they all knew the import of it, and the allegations would be submitted of the country of the voice cast for him were void, and there was a third to be counted.

Mr. CAMERON said his colleague knew that Mr. Moureatt, whose voice was obtained to elect, and the voice country of the country of the voice country.

Mr. CAMERON said his colleague knew that

Into votes cost for him were void, and there was a failure to elect, and the vote ought not therefore to be counted. When the vote ought not therefore to be counted. When the vote at the last election for Hayes and Wheeler, and not for Tiltion and Hendricks, and he was sure be did not want to deprive the great State of Pennsylvania of any of her electoral votes.

Mr. EATON said this was not a case of realizablon; the man was never properly elected, and therefore he could not resign. Never having hear any position as elector, he could not resign after the position as elector, he could not resign and early make the properly elected, and therefore he could not resign. Never having hear any position as elector, he could not resign after the position of the counterpart of the counterpart of the property of t

stitution was a failure and nad obscute the cridence before them was not such evidence as would be accepted by any court of justice, and even if it is to be succepted by any court of justice, and even if it is to be succepted by any court of justice, and even if it is not succeed to the power of the power of the power of the succeeding the succ

disability of an elector, and if they found that an inslightle person had been appointed an elector, they could object to this vote and throw it out. But he did not think throwes such a case. This was a mire office without, amolument, and he did was a mire office without, amolument, and he did to the constitution of the constitution of the Constitution, and he should vote against its ob-section.

who a mere of mere within the purisdiction of the Constitution, and he should vote against ine-obConstitution, and he should vote against ine-obMr. UONELING said this case was somewhat clouded, and there were doubts surrounding it, that he proposed to solve these doubts in flavor of the great State of Pennsylvenia, and give to that bates his followed in the Ketetural College, just as she honesely in solded to cast her vote.

In the state of Pennsylvenia, and give to that bates his followed in the college, just as she honesely in solded to cast her vote.

Clear case of failure to elect, and he did not agree with the Senator from Indiana that the law and caster is should over ideal that the constitution.

Mr. NORTUN said he did not instat upon that custruction, but he did say that the Constitution and the laws sught to be construct liberally, and help the people of a State to carry out its will mr. COCKRELL said be should vote to count this vote with the other votes of Pennsylvanis, He did not consider the efficiency of the leave the help of the elector, Monnic, an officer of the United States within the incubic of the Constitution. He read the law appointing Centennial Commissions, and said and consider the efficiency of the States.

The question on the resolution was then taken vice vece and carried almost unanimously, only two or three Senators voting in the negative. A metica was then adopted that the Secretary of the Senate notify the Bouse of the action, and that Couvention, and continue the counting of the votes, and at its o'vicok, on motion of Mr. Wire-Done, the Senate took a recess till ten o'clock on Monday.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
The Bourse now concerned in the Senate amend-cents to the Pectoffice, the Desicioner and the cepticative Appropriation bills, and committee t Conference was undered in each cate.

At 1010 Mr. GORHAM, the Secretary of the leaste, appeared at the bar, and announced that he President of the Electoral Commission had oilfied the Senate that a decision had been sached in the Oregon case, and that the Senate is prepared to meet the House to continue the hectoral count.

Mr., McMAHON rose, and has the challe. He CHAIR.
Mr. HALE, of Me., rose to a point of order and argued that nothing was in order except to note by the Senate that the Henre was ready at once to receive them, to proceed with the electoral control of the challenge of the challeng The FPEAKER suggested that perhaps Mr.
McManon's resolution had a bearing on that

to receive them, to proceed with the electoral court.

The SPEAKER suggested that perhaps Mr. McManon's resolution had a bearing on that question.

Mr. McMarised the elect to inform the Senate that the House would be ready to receive that bedy at 1 o'clocky in to-day, Mr. McMarised the elect to inform the Senate had yet to 'clocky in to-day,' Mr. WILSON, of Is., made the point of order on the resolution, and offered one that the Senate be notified that the House would receive them at once. Mr. WILSON said that his resolution was in order because, he held, that under the law was a notification of the agreement of the senate was a notification of the agreement of the them was in order because, he held, that under the law was a notification of the agreement to invite the House to meet in their hall than for the House to receive the held the sension at once.

The SPEARER said he would recognize Willow's resolution as a substitute for McManon's, as the held the sension at once.

The SPEARER said he would recognize Willow's resolution as a substitute for McManon's, as the sension of the sen

offered prayer.

The journal having been read, Mr. CLYMER, of its, offered a resolution that for the more complete consideration of the report of the Electoral Commission in the Oregon case, the House now take a recess until 10 o'clock on Monday morn-

Ar. CLYMER asked leave to explain his motive for effering the resolution, but objection was made on the Republican side.

Mr. HANGUCK, of Texas, rose to a point of order, and made the point, that under the electoral law it was not in order to take a recess after the Commission had desided, but that the sount the Limmission had decided, but that the would amend proceed at once.

Mr. CLYMER and, he had not offered the motion for the purpose of procrastination. Time was saked to consider this important question, but he would not take up the time by further discossion.

The CHAR said, that he had already decided this question, and he would rule now as before that it was in the power of the House to take one recess.

that it was as the product of the desired to take a recess uptil Monday.

vote of 112 years to 158 mays, refused to take a reverse until Montaly. The control of the contr

could not enfertain the motion when it proposed to diseby a plain provision of flaw made ander the Constitution. Mr. HALE then offered an order that the count of the Electoral vote of Oregon shall proceed in accordance with the finding of the Electoral Comaccordance with the unding of the Electoral Com-nission.

Mr. I.A.N.E submitted as a substitute an order that the vote of J. W. Watts as an Elector be not

hat the vote of J. W. Watts as an Elector be not ounted. The two hours' debate allowed under the faw then commenced.
Mr. LAURENCE, of Ohio, argued as to the eligibility of Watts, and contended that the will of he people could not be perverted by an

will of he people could not be perverted by an error.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pa., thought that in after years the act of the Commission would be regarded as a crime against justice and the popular will, the injusty of which has no parallel as the perfoly has so limit.

The Electoral Sill could never have been massed had it been believed that under it all the boards would be inquired into. And yet this has been denied, and by such a decision a usurper, and political barkard is to occupy the seat of Weshington, and by this decision faith in human justice is undermined if not utterly destroyed.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Hilmols, argued that under the laws of Gregor the cortilizate was projectly given to Watts and the other Mayes electors.

Mr. BURWN, of Kentocky, askid we had not well we had been decided.

ors.

Mr. BHOWN, of Kentucky, said we had now reached the last not of a play which was part partial and part tragical. It was partial as to the manner in which the judgment was readered, and tragical in that it undermined all the principle of the and justice. He was for the bill, and by would not now indulge in regiming and vain forestell. he would not now incoming the property of the control of the contr

Commission, because of the partisanhip manifested.

Mr. WOODWORTH, of Ohio, said that the Democrats had been caught in this matter by the act of God, which disposes of all events, and also by the act of the Illinois Logislature, which had elected Judge Davis to the U. S. Senate, for they depended upon slim as one of the Commission of for they depended upon him as one of the Com-mission.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Iil., charged that the Commission had shut their eyes in order that they might not get at the truth.

Mr. NEAL, of Ohio, advocated submission to the verdict of the Tribunal, or anarchy would fol-low, for he doubted if there was any power to de-clare a President if no result was announced. Mr. I. MORGAN, of III., also assigned that it was a duty to accept the verdict in good faith. Mr. HEWITT, of N. Y., said he felt that he had a painful duty to perform, which he said

Mr. HEWITT then selection in the process of the different Commissioners, at the time the bill was prediffing and especially that of Mr. Road, upon whose sloutslers he three most of the re-sponsibility of the decision, and said that when it can moved not to reserve evidence, he contra-tions moved not to reserve evidence, he contra-tions in the Joint Committee, that they proposi-tion in the Joint Committee, that they cause go

ould no longer be deferred. The decision of to-ay was the culmination of a scheme to count in

was the culmination of a scheme to cour-resident who was not elected, and to goun who was elected. This consumination ormined upon in the decision in the Fit

Mr. Hoan had never descented from the proposition in the Joint Committee, that they caid go
beinfind the returns.

Mr. HOAR defended himself from the imputations of Mr. Hawerr, and contended that in all
the discussions in the joint committee, as well as
in the House and Senate, the lida was advanced
that the whole question of going beinful the resouthed to the judgment of the Tribural.
They were questions spoor which petiter side
could agree, and so it was left an open question.

Mr. COCHRAPE of Pa., closed the desire in
an attack upon Mr. Gampitin, for his partianship. tack upon Dir. Canivision, for his partisms, while, and the same of the partisms of the partis

the control of the second of t

PERSONALITIES.

The Pope has become very much altered.

Millias, the great English artist, has lost his after-in-law, who left him a fortune. Dr.Schliemann's wealth is estimated by those he have the means of knowing at not less than

sa,00,000.

Ex-Sensior Carl Schurz, whose wife and father died recently, is now called to mourn the loss of his mother.

Mr. Creel, of Virginia, whose wife has been insane for nine years, asks for a divorce so that he may marry now.

Wackeen Miller has written a poem, "Love me love; but breathe it low." That is, "love me, but draw it mild."

Sir W. Lawson says it is reported "that Mr. Sir W. Lawson says it is reported "that Mr.

but draw it mild."

Sir W. Lawson says it is reported "that Mr.,
Base loses £10,000 in one brewing when there is a
thunder-storm coming on.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the
Royal children have recently been vaccinated,
and loyal Hritishers are expected to follow the
example.

sample.

Mr. H. W. Longfellow, the poet, has a bit
of Dante's coffic, and a case made from the spar of
the ship in which the "Star Spangled Hanner"
was written.

was written.

It is unders'ood that the Governor of Illinois will appoint Robert T. Lincoln, son of the late Previount, on the new Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of that State.

Worth has just presented to Prince de Metternich the Princes' bill; if is a mere hagatelle, \$100,000. It is said that Worth has agreed to receipt the bill upon payment of 3-50,000, for the Princes's is his best advertisement.

Mus. Emille Schumpberg, of Philadelphia.

remeas is his best advartisement.

Muss Emilie Schaumberg, of Philadelphia, the belie in Paris at present. Mrs. Hooper, who is blessed with a fair allowance of entiaxasam even for her generous sature, says the young lady was the most beautiful woman at President Mc-Mahon's ball.

Mahon's ball.

Woodhull and Claffin are going to appear on
the London stage in a play entitled "Napoleon
and Josephine," specially written for the occasion; Tomie to personate Napoleon, while Victoria shines as Josephine, and her daughter undertakes the part of Hortene.

dertakes the part of Nortense.

John Bright is going, this season, to speak and vote for a bill to abolish the death pennity. He considers the hanging laws unchrising and unphilosophical, and is of the opinion that with a directed most of punishment (which mode is not indicated) there would be fewer nurvees. General Fitzhugh Lee, General Joseph E. Johnston and General D. H. Maury are mentioned as possible presidents of a new Richmond club, to be called the "Westmoretand," Its members will be ex-Combiderate army and navy officers and professional men of brains.

and professional men of brains.

Elphteen members of the present Congress were burn in Vermont, and of the men who are engaged in settling the Presidential question, Senator Edimonds, Ex-Senator Carpenter, Representative Kasson, Mr. E. W. Stpughton and Mr. William M. Evarts are all mattree of the Green Mountain State.

Mountain State.

Burglars have been having a joily time in the
decerted summer residences of Newport. The
houses of Charles Thorndike, of Moston, Daniel
Torrance, General W. C. H. Sherman, Philip
Schuyler, Constant A. Andrews, Buchanan H.
Winthrop, and General I. N. Palmer, have been
entered through the ceitars.

entered through the ceilars.

Texas Jack expects to accompany the Grand
Luke Alexie on his forthooming trip to the huntings grounds, as he did on his hast wist here.

The Texan stants in no awe of the Russian, but
treats him as hall tellow, well met. A few days
ago he said to a companion, "I wander what on
earth is the matter with Lexis! I writ him, but
hain't got no answer."

Among men now, recompanish who is easily

nan't got no answer."

Anong men now prominent who in early life had a predifection for the stage may be mentioned the Hon. N. F. Banks, who performed the Hon. N. F. Banks, who performed Theatre for a week. Theatre for a week. Theatre for a week. Theatre for a week. Theatre for Chapta actor or a great statesman. The Rev. Er. Chapta also once belonged to a dramatic society in Hotton.

ton.

"Fact, I assure you!" George Fawcett Rowe, author of "Brass," which was acted for one bundred nights in the Park Theatre, New York, last winter, and a week in this city this season, and Miss Kate Girard, Geopatre Saughte in "Pitth Avenue," were married last week in Canada. Mr. Rowe is in New Orleans, paving the way for "Fitth Avenue." He is forty years of age and she mineteen.

of age and she nineteen.

Fletcher Webster, the second and last son of Daniel Webster, was killed in battle near Washington, on the 55th of August, 1562. A melanticular of the second s

a condition of actual diffress.

Mr. Benjamin, the eminent Q. C., who was once a United Senator, and who, during the existence of the Southern Confederacy, was the Minister of War and of the Interior, has set an excellent example to his colleagues at the English Bor. He returned all his briefs for the sittings of the courts at Quidball, accompanied by the good of the Confederacy of the Conf

not attend. Victor Emmanuel, it appears, came very near being burnt to death while au iniant, though the fact became public only recently through some letters written by his lather many years ago. He was one evening lying in his cradle and the nurse was looking for something, when the candle which she held caught the bedelothes of the rapidity, and the nurse, thinking of only how to save the child, carried him into the middle of the room and threw a quantity of water upon him. The nurse's clothes took fire; and she was so bedly burned that she died in a few days. Whethersh workers is

bediy burned that she died in a few days.

Whether at work or at leteure in his study, Mr. James Russell Lowell occupies a broad easy chair standing indway between the door and the direplace, which holds blasing logs. In this chair he place, which holds blasing logs. In this chair he are the control of the chair has a study contains a study of the content of the control of the control of the control of the control of the content of the content of the control of the content of the control of the content of the c

trian, never ricing when he can sailer and a pedertrian, never ricing when he can saile. He is inserver the state, and looks manify, robust and
Representative John Young Brown, of Kentuckry, has herigit little son, about ten years old,
who is sow with him to be a state of the county
attended a maines by himself at the present of the top of the state of the stat

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Finance.

WASHINGTON, D. U. Feb. 24, 1877.

The New York Peel's financial article says: "Gold opened at 1669100%, until 12:00 o'cinet, when the price its in 10 10%. Exclusing continues dull art d weak. Morey is easy. In London Consideration of the price is in 10 10%. Exclusing continues dull art d weak. Morey is easy. In London Consideration of the price of the price

(6), 181, coupon 112 (5-2 ; 5, 188) 114 (5-2 ; 5, 188) 115 (5-2 5-27 A. 167 ... Ill's The following are the closing rates for the active stocks and toverminent securities, enegraphed to H. D. Cooks, Jr., & Co., from the New York Black Exchange:

Black Exchanges
Bate bonds steady,
Tennessee St., old., 42, 35, Carolins, A. &
Tennessee St., old., 42, 35, Carolins, A. &
Tennessee St., old., 42, 35, A. St., 59,
Viggo St., one St., S. Carolina, add. 36
S. Carolina, new ... 35
Topick agt ady. 25
Topick

The following have fallen below the opening prices: Uhicago & Northwestern... Late Shore New York Central Michigan Central N pergt.

Boying, Selling Becurities. J. S. Sixes, 1881, registered... Five-Twenties, 1835 Five-Twenties, J. & J. 1865 100 1 11176 174 176 176 176 Sew Five Per Centa. urrency Sixes. ongress Guaranteed 114 機 123 untered S-65 a.

Gold.
dispercent, U. S. Bonde....
Foreign Exchanges.
Three day hills....
Sixty day bills..... 100% 441

Some of the High Joint Commission mus. h A fars table has been set up in Ithica, and any cornell University student who plays on it will be expelled.

will be expelled. A Wisconsis I numberman offers \$30 in cash for "a ratting good wife-one who is not too high-need to grow fat on bean soup."

A Savannah man has invested a giass eye that will not water when the voice of the mother-in-law is beard in the entryway.

There is a \$30,000 tomb in Greenwood. A stone masen made it. In the outskirts of the city a pauper lies under a rose-bush. God made it.

Gamblers to Virginia Citica. Gamblers in Virginia City have presented a petition to the Legislature to prevent a man's wages from being attached for a saloon bill of over \$5.

An accentric Englishman, who died recent by, to his will directed that £1,000 be spent in purchasing an annuity for his "dear friend an i dog Dickey."

A wealthy Connecticut man has had two divorces at \$50,000 each, and has taken the neces-sary preliminary step for another by marrying his third wife. William Palmer, a Gilpiu (Cal.) shoemakor trad of life and craving distinction among suc-cides, recently ate three cigars, drank three pints of gir and died. Percons with corns must be careful and not st under the blue grass rays, for they-make all vegetables grow productionsly. The same applies to those with bunions.

A Troy man who has just had a needle ex-tracted from his body, where it had remained for seventeen years, complains of having an occa-sional stitch in his side.

Stonat strice in the suddents of naving an occa A Welshman Just getting into the mysteries of the insguage this side the Atlantic, spells its the Atlantic, spells its side that the side of the Atlantic side of the

We saw this morning a young man who is still keeping up his diary. He had the weary, hopeless look of a tramp who had just reached a town that don't issue soup and has no station house.

house.

A person leaving a crowded stage-coach the other oxy, steadied himself by reating his hands on the knees of the passengers. "What a sayet" exclaimed one lady. "Yes," replied her outpushon, "he's a Faw-nee."

Rumor has it that Midhat Pasha used to get drunk occasionally. The Sultan was finally man; your de Potton. "To don't do as you Otto-give you the grand bounce," and I herewith Romantly our de Potton."

Romantic, very. At Bloomington, III., a law days since, a couple were married on a moving ruin, and another romantic couple, at the same place, were united on the platform of the stand-ippe, 100 feet in the air.

ipp, 200 feet in the sir.

A New Bedford Justice of the Peace recently married a couple in what is supposed to be
the quickest time on record. "Dut you come to
be married" be asked. "Yea." "Go out; you are
married"—and they went out wonderingly.

A San' Francisco Chiumana was tried recently for beating a parrot, and defendant's
cunsel wanted to have the parrot called as a
witness. As the bird had progressed in English
only enough to say, "Wipe off your chin," the
motion was overculed by the court.

A Karas City (Mo.) appeals at the say the

A Karsas City (Mo.) special states that a bartender died there recently, and word was sent to his brother in Illineis. He took no notice of the affair and the correspondent adds:—It may console him to know that his brother in the dissecting table, instead of in a pauper's grave. secting table, instead of ma pauper's grave.

"Did I not give you a flogging the other day?" said a schoolmaster to a trembling boy.

"Yes, sir," answered the boy. "Well, what do the Scriptures say upon the subject?" "I don't know, sir," said the boy, "except it is in that assage which says, 'It is more blossed to give than to receive."

to receive."

A three year-old little girl at Rochester, N.
Y., was taught to close her evening prayer, during
the temporary absence of her father, with, "and
please waten over my papa." It sounded very
sweet, but the mother's amusement may by
imagined when she added; "And you'd better
keep an eye on mamms, too!"

Beep an eye on mamms, too!"

Beep an eye on mamms, too!"

Beep an eye of the party of the party of one of fairs in Paris. Chancing to pass a stand where some pretty young lasies were installed, he asked, in a bantering tone, "Well, my dears, what cau I do for you?"

"Ah, Baron," said one, you can give us your sattograph," "With pleasure," respited the gallant old baron, "if you preface it with an agreeable sentiment." So the your party, with yout much ado, wrote on a datury slip of paper: "I hereby give to — tharty ten thousand france, and the baron immediately signed his name in fail, and smilingly paid the amount to the enterprising Parisienne.

The Pavillion Marsan, destroyed in the fire at the Tuiteries is nearly rebuilt.

A LOS CONTRACTOR